



## ALEXANDRIA:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1860.

The Philadelphia North American says that the nearest approach to Garibaldi's rapid career of victory, by which, according to present appearances, the liberation of Sicily and Naples, from tyranny, has been effected, is that of Simon Bolivar in Columbia, in 1819, when, in the course of seventy-five days, that chief marched a thousand miles through an enemy's country, won three pitched battles, and emancipated a nation. Bolivar redeemed New Granada, and united it to Venezuela, which State he had previously liberated. In about the same time Garibaldi has traversed nearly the same distance, in spite of many other obstacles than an enemy's army and navy, fought several pitched battles, liberated Naples and Sicily, and prepared them for annexation to Sardinia—or, otherwise, the case may be. Indeed so complete has been the revolution that it calls to mind the triumphal progress of the great Napoleon when he escaped from Elba, and, landing on the coast of France, "his eagle flew from stoop to stoop" until it perched on the dome of Notre Dame. Garibaldi, at this moment, next to the Emperor of the French, the most important man in Europe.

The future course of Austria is now looked to with great interest in Europe. She is yielding slowly and reluctantly to the pressing claims of Hungary—while Garibaldi is threatening to continue his brilliant career by wresting Venice from her control. Austria is bankrupt in means and depressed in trade, and not in a condition to go to war. The London Times proposes that instead of a war which, if honorable to his arms, must be ruinous to his finances, the Emperor of Austria should enter into a negotiation for the cession of Venice, which would materially recruit his shattered revenues. Instead of the vast expense of defending and overawing an unwilling province, Austria may receive, if she pleases, a full pecuniary compensation for the surrender of the last vestige of the enthrallment of Italy. Venice is an estate mortgaged to a higher amount than its rents will pay the interest of—a property which makes its owner poor while he holds it, and rich when he parts with it. But will the pride of Austria descend to this? We doubt it.

The National Intelligencer, in speaking of the "record of John Bell," compiled by the Union Constitutional Committee of Tennessee, extracts from which we have, from time to time, published in the Gazette, and which record proves his statesmanship, his wisdom, and his reliability to the South, as well as his disposition to do justice to all sections of the Union, says, "while he has been conservative in his temper, Mr. Bell has been cautious in language and prudent in action. If, in obedience to these cardinal qualities, he has sometimes been called too moderate against the extreme views of his own section, it has been in virtue of considerations which while they evinced his superior sagacity, have at the same time illustrated his firmness and his patriotism."

It is said that Louis Napoleon tires of "Portant pour la Syrie," and wants something else as a National air for France. Would the French nation rejoice to hear again the Marseillaise? We do not know—it may be, not. Garibaldi, feelingly complains that the Italians have no national song. "Every nation," said the Liberator, "has some song which rouses the patriotic ardor of its sons. France has the 'Marseillaise,' England 'God save the Queen,' America 'Hail Columbia,' but we, who if we do not excel in music excel in nothing, have not a single patriotic strain." Strange it is that a nation so overflowing with musical genius as Italy should not have given birth to anything more national than "Viva Enrico, il nostro re!"

The most moderate and conservative portion of the Republican press, such as the New York Courier, the New York World, &c., continue to be earnest in their assertions, that if Lincoln should be elected, he would not be aggressive, and could do nothing at which the South could justly take offense. It is not Lincoln, so much, as the ultras who back him, and will use his triumph for ulterior purposes, that may occasion mischief. We know that their success will embolden them to proceed—how far we do not know. And, we know, too, that their success will increase discontent and agitation at the South. So that, both North and South, the evil will increase.

As the day for the Presidential election draws near, redoubled efforts are made by the black Republican leaders at the North, to secure the entire and united vote of their party—and, to carry, if possible, every non-slaveholding State in the Union. They ought to be defeated in New York and Pennsylvania—when we say ought, we mean, there is reason to believe that an actual majority of the people of those States are against the Sectionalists. But there is no "union" and no "fusion" so far, to effect so desirable an object. They ought, too, it is reason and patriotism prevailed, to be "whipped out," in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware &c. Can it be?

The newspapers are manufacturing "cabalists" for John Bell and Abram Lincoln.

The London Times speaks favorably of the prospects of the British harvest.

Secretary Floyd has left Washington on a visit to Virginia.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the times?"

In a notice of the German Republican speaker, Mr. Schurz, the Evening Post says that his facility in speaking the English language of which he knew nothing till 1851, is attributable to his constant perusal of the daily papers. He now speaks it with perfect fluency, correctness of pronunciation, and familiarity, with our idiomatic phraseology. Indeed, with the exception of Ruffini, the Italian writer, and Kossuth, we remember no foreigner who has more completely mastered the English. As regards accuracy of pronunciation Mr. Schurz is far in advance of the illustrious Magyars.

"Victoria" and "Albert" are the elephants that created so much excitement in the Broadway Theatre, in New York, when, according to Sands, Nathan & Co. They were brought out to this country about fifteen months ago, and were purchased by William Hendrickson, who travelled through the State of California with a circus company and made a great deal of money. A California correspondent of the Clipper gives an interesting and touching account of the death of "Victoria," who actually broke her heart from fear of having lost her companion.

The Philadelphia American says:—"The successful exhibition of the water gas at the Girard House, during the past three months, appears to have had the effect of settling some of the questions recently discussed in our columns at so much length—a well-known engineer of this city, Mr. Wiegand, whose advertisement we this day publish, now offering to furnish estimates of the cost of works, and to accompany them with satisfactory guarantees of the cost of the manufacture, and of the reliability of the gas produced."

On the 10th inst., the barn of Joseph Funk, on the Cavetown pike, Washington county, Md., was set on fire and destroyed, with 250 bushels of wheat and other property; loss \$1,000—insurance \$900. On the same day the barn of R. Lemon, opposite Williamsport, in Berkeley county, Va., was also set on fire and destroyed, with 1,000 bushels of wheat, 600 of rye and 50 tons of hay, involving a loss of \$1,000. The barn of Jacob Dagle, in Washington county, Md., which was consumed on the 11th instant, was insured for \$300.

Two years ago a Canadian near Acton, Lower Canada, while engaged in digging potatoes, found some fragments of copper ore. On the 15th of September, 1859, Mr. Lewis Sleeper, a school teacher at Montreal, having obtained a lease of the grounds, commenced the development of the mine with great success, having since March last taken out \$200,000 worth of ore, some of the blocks weighing 150 lbs. A few days ago this mine was sold for \$500,000, of which Mr. Sleeper received \$25,000.

The 11th instant was observed as a day of fasting and prayer in Milwaukee. All places of business were closed. There was a funeral procession consisting of all the military, firemen, societies, public officers and citizens. The long and winding train moved mournfully through the streets, followed by the bodies of the dead recovered from the Lake.

At Fort Smith, Arkansas, Sept. 18, a fight took place between a party of Cherokee Indians. The encounter was fierce and bloody; knives and pistols were used with murderous energy. Two were killed and two mortally wounded. The affairs grew out of a family feud, which nothing but blood could reconcile.

By the steamer Empire City, at New York, we have confirmatory accounts from Honduras of the capture of Gen. Walker, together with some seventy of his followers, on the river Rio Negro. The telegraphic dispatches mention the name of a "Colonel Kuller," who is to be shot, along with Walker. The "Prensa" prints the name "Rutler."

It appears from the new census that the aggregate number of inhabitants of thirty-one counties in Kansas territory is \$3,415. Nine counties has as yet failed to be returned. Their population, it is said, cannot be less than 10,000, so that it appears that at least 90,000 people are now living within the boundaries of Kansas.

Mr. Parson Stevens, who keeps the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, keeps also the Continental Hotel of Philadelphia, the Revere House and the Tremont House of Boston, the Battle House, Mobile, and the Point Clear House, Point Clear, Alabama, in all six first class hotels.

Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, has been in trouble ever since his connection with that diocese. On last Friday the Episcopal Convention at Quincy, Ill., broke up in a row on a test vote relating to a question referring the action of the bishop in the cathedral lot matter, to a lay committee.

A young man named Kane, of Cleveland, was arrested in Harrisburg at the instance of his father, who it is alleged—has swindled out of \$500. The accused was handed over to the Baltimore police. He absconded with his father's money in company with a first young woman.

Two New York policemen observed a pair of women promenading the street, one of whom had a train consisting of several yards of silk sweeping behind her. They were arrested at once, and proved to be shoplifters, with other articles of goods on their persons besides the tell-tale silk.

There was a small explosion in the Boston Post Office on Saturday, occasioned by the stamping of a letter in which one of the famous "burglar's alarms" was enclosed.—The envelope was torn to pieces, and the clerks thought of infernal machines, but the damage was confined to the burst letter.

De Costa, the alleged slave agent of the bark Kate, who has made so many unsuccessful efforts to get bail, has been released from custody on the bonds of Mr. Philo Beebe.—It is understood that \$5,000 were deposited as security with the bondsmen.

James H. Johnson has been committed for trial, in Boston, charged with fatally stabbing Wm. O'Donnell. The murdered man was innocent of the offence, having been mistaken by Johnson for a man he had previously quarrelled with.

The custom-house returns from the port of Monrovia for the year ending September 30, 1859, show imports, total, \$143,854; exports, total, \$190,369; total, excess of imports, \$45,515. Of the imports \$80,651 was from the United States; \$51,908 from Great Britain.

Capt. Ingraham, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography, has been ordered to the command of the sloop-of-war Richmond.

Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Trevellick, has returned to Washington, after an absence of several weeks in South Carolina.

Mr. Larentree will leave for Mexico with Minister McLane, as Secretary of the Legation.

The Duke of Newcastle has written a letter to Ex-President Fillmore that the Prince of Wales will be unable to visit Buffalo.

Commander Maury has obtained leave of absence for six months to visit Europe.

Frank Miller, orderly sergeant of company G, Fifth Infantry, lately posted at Camp Floyd, but now in New Mexico, recently shot a woman (name not given), who accompanied the regiment from Utah. It appears that the parties were engaged to be married and the ceremony was to have been performed in N. M. Mexico, but after their arrival she, for some cause or other, "jilted," and while they were sitting in a tent together he drew a revolver and shot her, the ball entering her throat. At the same time he discharged the contents of another barrel, at his own breast, the ball penetrating to his heart.—They both expired at almost the same moment.

In the Circuit Court of the United States at Hartford, Conn., on the 10th, before Judges Nelson and Shipman, in the case of the Bank of Norway, agt. Adam's Express Company, the jury found a verdict for the defendants. The action was to recover \$2,971 sent by the bank through the express. The Court held that the express company was not an insurer or guarantor of the genuineness of paper sent through it, and has the right to deliver the avails of a note to the party from whom it receives the note, even though the bank sending the avails supposes it is sending to some one else.

The estimated population of Iowa is in the neighborhood of 750,000, which under the new apportionment, will entitle that State to six members of Congress. This will be the greatest proportionate increase of representation of any State in the Union.

Bayard Taylor, in a farewell letter to the New York Mercury, thus sums up his labors for the past sixteen months:—"Two hundred and fifty lectures, thirty thousand miles travel, forty-eight Mercury articles, two books published, and one house built."

It has been found that by passing a current of electricity through water in which clothes are bleaching, there is great economy of time and extraordinary results.

## George III.

Mr. Thackeray, in the "Four Georges," speaks thus of the old King who plays so prominent a part in American history:

"His mother's bigotry and hatred he inherited with the courageous obstinacy of his own race; he was a firm believer where his fathers had been freethinkers, and a true and fond supporter of the Church of England as the bulwark of the Empire. Like other dull men, the King was all his life suspicious of superior people. He did not like Fox; he did not like Reynolds; he did not like Nelson, Chatham, Burke; he was testy at the idea of all innovations and suspicious of all innovators. He loved mediocrities; Benjamin West was his favorite painter; Beattie was his poet. The King lamented, not without pathos, in his after-life, that his education had been neglected. He was a dull lad, brought up with narrow-minded people. The cleverest tutors in the world could have done little, probably, to expand that small intellect, though they might have improved his tastes, and taught him to be as good as he could."

He did his best; he worked according to his lights; what virtue he knew, he tried to practice; what knowledge he could master, he strove to acquire. He was forever drawing maps, for example, and learned geography with no small care and industry. He knew all about the family histories and genealogies of his country, and pretty histories he must have known. He knew the whole Army List, and all the facings, and the exact number of buttons, and all the tags and haws, and the ends of all the cock hats, pig tails and gaiters in his army. He knew the personnel of the whole military establishment, and was inclined to Socialism, and who were sound churchmen; he knew the etiquettes of his own and his grandfather's courts to a nicety, and the smallest particulars regarding the routine of ministers, secretaries, embassies, audiences; the humblest page in the ante-room, or the meaneast helper in the stable or kitchen. These parts of the royal business he was capable of learning, and he learned."

Yet there is something grand about his career. The battle of the King with his ancestry remains yet to be told by the historian who shall view the reign of George more justly than the money-grubbing aristocrats of the nineteenth century have done. It was he, with the people to back him, who made the war with America; it was he and the people who refused justice to the Roman Catholics, and on both questions he beat the patriots. He bristled; he balled; he darkly dissembled on occasion; he exercised a slippery perseverance, and a vindictive resolution which one almost admires as one thinks his character over. His courage was never to be beat. It trampled North under foot; it beat the stiff neck of the younger Pitt; even his illness never conquered that indomitable spirit. As soon as his brain was clear it resumed the old line, only his hands were out of the strain—whatsoever they took up the pen and the plan which he engaged him up to the moment of his malady.

From November, 1810, George III. ceased to reign. All the world knows the story of his malady; all history presents no sadder figure than that of the old man, blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments, reviewing fancied troops, leading ghostly courts. Thackeray's picture as it was taken at this time, hangs in the apartment of his daughter, the Lady Louisa, of Hesse, in Hamburg, amidst books and Windsor furniture, and a hundred fond reminiscences of her English home. The poor old father is represented in a purple gown, his snowy beard falling over his breast—the star of his famous Order still brightly shining on it. He was not only sightless; he became utterly deaf. All light, all reason, all sound of human voices, all the pleasures of the world of God, were taken from him. Some slight lucid moments he had; in one of which the queen, desiring to see him, entered the room, and found him singing a hymn, and accompanying himself on the harpsichord.

When he had finished, he knelt down and prayed aloud for her, and then for his family, and then for the nation, concluding with a prayer for himself, that it might please God to avert his heavy calamity from him, but if not to give him resignation to submit. He then burst into tears, and his reason, again fled.

What preacher may moralize on this story? What words save the simplest are requisite to tell it? It is too terrible for tears.—The thought of such a misery smites me down in submission before the Ruler of kings and men, the Monarch Supreme over empires and peoples, the inscrutable Disposer of life, death, happiness, victory. "Oh brothers!" I said to those who found me first in America—"Oh brothers!" speaking the same dear mother tongue—oh comrades, enemies no more, let us take a mournful hand together as we stand by this royal corpse, and call a truce to battle! Low he lies to whom the proudest used to kneel once, and who was less than the poorest dead, whom millions prayed for in vain. Driven off his throne; buffeted by rude hands; with his children in revolt; the darling of his old age killed before him untimely; our Lear hangs over his breathless lips and cries, "Cordelia, Cordelia, stay! stay!"

"Vex not his ghost—oh! let him pass—he's here; that would upon the rack of this tough world stretch out longer!"

Hugh! Strife and Quarrel, over the solemn grave, sound, Trumpets, a mournful march; serf, Dark Carnage, over his parent, his pride, his grief, his awful tragedy!"

## POLITICAL.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor.—This gentleman greatly edited and delighted the Breckinridge party in Norfolk a week ago, by his eloquent denunciation of the Douglas doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in regard to slavery in the Territories, and advocacy of the intervention of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. To how much weight the arguments of Mr. Pryor on this occasion were entitled, and how little reason his admirers had to crow over them, let us refer to the following extract from a speech of his, delivered little more than a year ago—April 12, 1859. Here it is:

"The interventionists demand action of Congress with an absolute conviction that if Congress interpose at all, it will exert its power to defeat the very object they contemplate. The non-interventionists, with an equal regard for the rights of the South but with an infinitely more practical purpose, decline to invoke the aid of their deadliest adversary, an appeal for protection to the impartial action of the judiciary. They do not acknowledge the need of federal legislation; but deem their rights secure under cover of the Constitution, they do not abuse themselves by supplication to an insolent abolition majority in Congress, but calmly and confidently rely on the legal sufficiency of their right and the unbiased integrity of the courts."

"Which is the wiser policy? Nay, which is the prouder position?"

"This is the doctrine of Stephen A. Douglas; and however Mr. Pryor may repudiate it, he cannot say he is a better friend to the South, now, than he was when he held it a year ago.—Napoli Herald."

An examination before Mayor Henry, of Philadelphia, on Monday last, into the circumstances connected with the outrageous attack of a Black Republican Club upon the Bell and Everett meeting at the corner of South and Broad streets, disclosed the fact that several policemen were among the most active and violent of the Republican ruffians, while others exerted themselves, after the meeting had broken up, in arresting such of the B. and E. men as seemed determined to protect their rights and their persons from assault. None of the policemen present during the disgraceful proceedings performed their duty, but remained passive lookers-on, while the false advocates of "Freedom of Speech" were brutally assaulting, with pistols and slungshots, such men as Judge King, David Paul Brown and F. W. Grayson. The Mayor very properly expressed his determination to discharge every policeman who had been proven derelict in his duty.

On Thursday night last, a meeting was held in Stanton, for the purpose of organizing a Bell and Everett Club. The Spectator says:—"The meeting was much larger than had been anticipated by the most sanguine friends of the object for which it was called. It was much more numerous than attended the meetings of a similar character of either of the other parties. The meeting was organized under propitious auspices, and good officers have been appointed who, we feel convinced, will be prompt and efficient in the performance of the duties devolved upon them. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Shedd and Doyle of this place, and by Mr. Tabb of Norfolk, all of whom delivered able and spirited stirring speeches."

John G. Stokes, of Tuskegee, Ala., who was appointed Douglas elector for Tallapoosa county, declines to serve in that capacity, and says he shall support Breckinridge and Lane. Col. Flournoy, a Douglas elector in Mississippi, has also declined. Gen. Spaw, a distinguished whig politician of Louisiana, has come out for Breckinridge, but as a set-off the Hon. E. Ewing, a democratic member of the Legislature of that State, has gone over to Bell. Mr. Goodhue, who was last spring elected mayor of Beloit, Wis., by the republicans, is out for Douglas, as is also Mr. Caldwell, the Mayor of Davenport, Iowa.

The Baltimore American Nominating Convention has selected Samuel Himes, esq., as a candidate for the Mayoralty in the place of Mr. Keyser, who declined that post. Mr. Himes is a well-known citizen, a gentleman of good reputation and capacity, and has already served one term as Sheriff of the city, discharging the duties of that office in a manner that secured the approbation of the entire community. In politics, so far as the Presidential question is concerned, he is, like Mr. Brown, the Reform nominee, a supporter of Bell and Everett.

The Chicago Times states that in Illinois all the local elections point to a Democratic triumph in November. "Galeana has gone Democratic. Pekin has gone Democratic. And now Alton, the home of Senator Trumbull, elects a Democratic Mayor and seven Democratic councilmen out of twelve by good old Democratic majorities." All the guns of the campaign in Illinois thus far speak Democratic thunder.

The governor elect of Missouri, Mr. Jackson, was present at a late Breckinridge meeting in St. Louis, and made a speech. He denied that he had been making Douglas speeches, and said that he was totally opposed to the doctrines of Mr. Douglas in reference to the Territories. He undertook, however, to justify his support of Douglas by claiming that he is the regular nominee.

Mr. E. Taylor Scott addressed the Bell and Everett Club of Warrenton, on Monday last, in a lengthy, able and eloquent speech.

## The Harvest in Great Britain.

The London Daily News of the 6th, in a leader on the harvest says:—"A large amount of wheat and barley remains still uncut, and of the crops that have fallen beneath the sickle within the last few days, a good deal remains to be cut; yet we hear of no misgivings entertained by reasonable men as to its being safely garnered in; and the concurrent weight of the reliable testimony from all quarters warrants the belief, that although the yield may be here and there below the average, upon the whole our granaries are about to be replenished with a rich and unattained store."

A correspondent of the same paper writes that he believes that the corn crop of England will scarcely be equal to an average one. The Scotch are much better off than the English, and, regarded as a whole, will be quite equal to an average. The injury sustained by the corn crop, in consequence of the long continuance of wet weather, is not so great as is generally feared. The hay crop has suffered most severely. All, of course, now depends on fine weather.

The Cambridge (Md.) Herald states that on Thursday last, three vessels were taken, dredging for oysters, in Fishing Bay, contrary to the law of the State. The crews were composed of 12 men, four white men, and eight negroes; five of them paid the fine imposed, and the remaining seven—all negroes—were lodged in Cambridge jail the same night.

Rev. E. P. Rogers, of Newark, N. J., will sail for Africa on the 15th of October; under the auspices of the African Civilization Society, to make the necessary arrangements for carrying out the plans of the Society in the Yoruba country.

NEW PICKLES, large and medium size, just received, and for sale by

G. HULST, 147 King street.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Western Virginia.—Dr. Henry Ruffner, an experienced farmer and clergyman of Western Virginia, has written some valuable hints "on the means of living in the mountains," for the Kanawha (Va.) Republican. He says that most of the mountain land is rich and well adapted to corn and other grains. The second-rate soils produce excellent wheat. Some parts of every mountain may be cultivated as conveniently with the plough as most of the hilly lands elsewhere. Whilst the mountain lands of that section are not as well adapted to grass as the limestone soils of other counties, every sort of grass springs vigorously where the seeds are sown. The western hillsides about the Kanawha River works have clothed themselves with a sward of grass, chiefly a sort of pen, or blue grass, which came, nobody knows how or whence, and on which multitudes of animals feed during half the year. Nowhere is there a better climate and soil for the culture of tobacco. Good crops of it can be raised on steep and stony hillsides, and no crop so well prepared the new ground for wheat or grass. Dr. Ruffner speaks of the Chinese sugar cane as a food for stock. He says, of all their vegetable productions, it affords the largest quantity of nutriment for cattle in proportion to the quantity of ground which it occupies, and the amount of labor which it costs. He also mentions the value of the sunflower as an article of culture on a small scale. Cows are very fond of the leaves, and a plentiful of sunflower seed daily will make a hen lay eggs throughout the whole winter.

"At Fairfax Court, on Tuesday last," the News says—"Twenty-eight Deeds were admitted to record; two Administrations were granted and a couple of Guardianships; a number of Road Orders passed and several other motions, 'too tedious to mention,' were made, some of which were unanimously adopted and others were equal unanimity, rejected."

Sales of Land were made as follows:—Messrs. Duhany and Thomas, as Commissioners, sold three tracts, late the property of John H. Fairfax—81 acres to Thomas M. Fairfax, at \$150 per acre; 172 acres to Wm. Fairfax, at \$125 per acre, and 142 acres to B. F. Fairfax, at \$10.25 per acre.

Thomas Moore, as Commissioner, sold two tracts of Land at Danversville, belonging to Jno. B. Farr—201 acres for \$1,000, and 40 acres at \$8 per acre; Maj. Jas. Coleman was the purchaser of both.

Wm. H. Duhany, as Commissioner, sold the Glott Land, 212 acres, to Thomas Moore, as Attorney, for \$1 per acre.

A little boy, about ten years of age, son of Mr. T. L. Mays, of Amherst, came near being killed on Wednesday afternoon, by falling from the abutment of the bridge, on the Amherst side of the river at Lynchburg. In attempting to mount his horse, he got on the railings which run along the side of the abutment, and losing his balance, fell backwards to the ground, a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet, but strange to say, only slightly injuring him.

A tournament took place at the Warren Springs, on Friday last. Mr. Moses M. Green was the successful Knight, and as Knight of the Bleeding Heart, crowned Miss Crouch, of Fredericksburg, Queen of Love and Beauty. At night a Fancy Ball came off, which was a grand affair, nothing occurring to mar the harmony of the occasion.

The arrangements for the Tournament of the Rifle Rangers at Fairfax C. H., on Tuesday next, the 25th inst., are nearly completed. Should the weather prove favorable a large crowd and a pleasant time may be safely anticipated. The Rifle Rangers will be out in full uniform on that day.

The September term of the Orange County Court commences on Monday next. The Court is composed of the following justices: Col. Garrett Scott, P. J.; Edward Bezeley, Ferdinand Jones, and Francis J. Saunders, associates.

M. Duhany Ball, esq., of Fairfax, has been selected to deliver the Anniversary Oration before the Phoenix Society of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Va., on the 19th of October next.

A revival of religion has taken place at State Mills Church in Rappahannock County under the charge of Rev. Mr. Bruce, and the Sunday next, twenty-one persons were baptized there.

Rev. Alex. Shiras has resigned the charge of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill, and accepted that of Hanover Parish, King George Co., Va. His P. O. address will be Corners, King George Co., Va.

It is said ex-President Tyler, now seventy-five years old, and looking more robust and younger than when he occupied the White House, has an infant daughter only two months old.

T. J. Cornick, a druggist of Norfolk, died suddenly, at Winchester, Va., a few days ago.

There is a tradition that brandy was at one time manufactured from the vine; but the grapes of France having of late years followed the example of the potato, such talk of moulding and rotting, and of the French brandy makers adopted butinous coal as a substitute. They distill a potent spirit from this substance, which is thus made available for the production of two kinds of fire—one for the comfort of man and the other for the destruction of his health, his senses, and his soul. Large quantities of alcohol distilled from coal, and "doctored" with certain chemicals to give it the "Cognac flavor," are now exported from France to England.

Coal brandy is the last adaptation of the good gifts of Providence to the purposes of poisoning mankind; but has come to be so well known, that it has long been used for the flavoring of whiskey, but a liquor with a coal basis is a specimen of chemistry which will make the "best fellow" shudder.—Canada's Family Newspaper.

V. S. NAVAL SUCCEEDORS.—The present distribution of our naval ships on squadron is as follows:

	OTHERS.	OTHERS.	OTHERS.
Home Squadron.....	14	266	186
African Squadron.....	7	145	95
Pacific Squadron.....	7	171	98
East Indies Squadron.....	4	130	36
Mediteranean Squadron.....	1	10	9
Brazil Squadron.....	4	50	7
Total.....	36	725	331

WE DESIRE TO APPRISE THE FARMERS of the adjacent counties, that the PIONEER MILLS, will again commence operations about the 25th JULY.

As it is proposed to reduce the price of their product shall be Family Flour, of the highest grade, we can furnish a proportionate price for prime white WHEAT, suitable for its manufacture—though all descriptions, in usual condition, will be purchased. WM. H. FOWLE & SONS, No. 4, South Wharves, J. B. LEITCH, No. 4, South Wharves.

## ALEXANDRIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

The 1st Monday of October, 1860.

The Collegiate Course embraces Double Entry, Bookkeeping in all its most approved forms, adapted to the various departments of Trade and Commerce, and the necessary preparation for the Penmanship, Lectures on Mercantile Law, &c.

For further particulars, address the undersigned at York Pa., and receive a Circular.

At 141-nm M. A. TRIMMER, President.

## COTTON YARN.—10,000 lbs. superior South-

ern Yarn, for sale by

WHEAT & BRO.

100 TONS SOFT BLUE WINDSOR PLAS-

TER, for sale by

ALBERT W. GRAY & CO.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Times writing on Tuesday says: "Two French semi-official papers of the reported contents to 15,000 men. The truth of the matter appears to be that those fresh regiments going to Rome, and that those they are sent to fight, will not return yet a while. That addition, however, will not raise the French troops in the Roman States to 15,000 men. In any case, the increase does not seem to be important. The Emperor is known to have lately frequently expressed an earnest wish that the capital evacuate Rome, and has succeeded in impressing some of the army with the belief that such is his sincere desire. Whether it is or not, it is obviously difficult for him to take the measure at present, unless he is prepared to see the Pope driven from Rome, or, at best, retained there in a merely spiritual capacity."

Paris Fashions for September in "le let" announce that robes for full dress are trimmed with narrow flounces or ruffles, and guipure, and admit only of lace, shawl, or white silk scarfs covered with lace, being worn with them. Paletots with sleeves still worn even in jacobins or muslins. When made in light materials, they are accompanied by a deep pointed collar, trimmed with a flounce, which is repeated round the mantle. Tight sleeves are not much in request, except for out of doors dresses. All the dresses are made low and worn without fichus. Bonnets are still worn very forward on the top. The curtains are however not much ornamented. The bonnets are made in crape, trimmed with silk, straw, or tulle.

The Commission at Damascus for trying the assassins is presided over by Mohammed Pasha. Fud Pasha has caused ten officers per head to be distributed to the Christians of all rites for ten days' subsistence, independently of the food allowed them. He caused the unfortunate men to be sent to Beyrout, where lodgings and tents had been prepared by Abro Effendi. The Commission for relieving the refugees at Beyrout is presided over by the Commander of the Ottoman squadron on the coasts of Syria, Vice-Admiral Moustapha Pasha, and by Abro Effendi, who is chief of the foreign correspondence at the Syrian Ports. The number of refugees to whom relief has been distributed amounted to 3,350.

A letter in the Nord, says:—"A daughter of Abdel-Kader has recently arrived at Paris for the purpose of entering the Order of the Grey Sisters. When the Emir, her father, resided at Broussa, he sent the young lady to Constantinople to be educated. There she occasionally met with Christian women, and was so struck with the admirable devotedness of the Sisters who attended the hospitals during the Crimean war, that she determined to join their Order. Her father, who is capable of appreciating the sublime features of Christianity, consented to her wish, and she is now in Paris passing her vicariate."

The Dublin journals teem with the gloomy accounts of the weather in various parts of Ireland, there having been very few sunny days for some days past. In Dublin itself the deluge was so great, that an inundation was threatened. The Brusna and Glendore (or Oxmantown)